

# **CCDPH Tobacco Prevention & Control Program**

#### Goals

- Eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke
- Promote quitting among adults and youth
- Prevent initiation among youth and young adults
- Identify and eliminate tobacco-related disparities

#### Funding

- Illinois Tobacco-Free Communities grant via Illinois Department of Public Health
- Master settlement dollars expected through 2025; ~\$600,000/year this fiscal year
- Project period: July 1 June 30 (State fiscal year)





## Tobacco Use

## Background

- Tobacco use is the largest preventable cause of disease, disability, and death in the U.S.<sup>1</sup>
- Annual health care costs in Illinois directly caused by tobacco are \$5.49 billion and \$5.27 billion in lost productivity<sup>2</sup>
- In suburban Cook County, 16.7% of adults identify as current smokers<sup>3</sup>
- E-cigarettes are currently the most used tobacco product among youths<sup>4</sup>
- In the last year, e-cigarette use in the U.S. has increased by 78% among high school students and 48% among middle school students<sup>5</sup>
- E-cigarette use increases the risk for using cigarettes among youths<sup>6</sup>





# Vaping

- E-cigarette liquid contains chemicals and carcinogens; +/- nicotine, +/- marijuana
- E-cigarette liquid can poison children through ingestion or skin absorption
- Youth who use e-cigarettes are more likely to use cigarettes or other tobacco products<sup>7,8</sup>
- Major American professional societies (AAFP, AAP, APHA) urge tighter regulation and more research
  - None support the use of e-cigarettes for quitting
- Recent large study demonstrated e-cigarettes were more effective for smoking cessation than conventional methods<sup>9</sup>, however:
  - Of those who maintained abstinence at 52 weeks, 80% (n=79) were still using e-cigarettes
  - Another recent study demonstrated a higher risk of stroke and heart attack among e-cigarette users<sup>10</sup>





# Application of Evidence ase

Evidence-Base / Best Practices	CCDPH Program	
Community interventions	<ul> <li>Enforce Smoke-Free Illinois Act and Cook County</li> <li>Clean Indoor Air Ordinances</li> <li>Advance tobacco-free living policies</li> </ul>	
Mass-Reach Communication Interventions	<ul> <li>Integrated marketing campaigns to promote cessation and raise awareness of policies that prevent initiation and support tobacco-free living</li> </ul>	
Cessation Interventions	• Promote referrals to Illinois Tobacco Quitline (ITQL)	
Surveillance and Evaluation	Assess program effectiveness and impact	
Infrastructure, Administration and Management	<ul> <li>Tobacco-free living action team of Alliance for Healthy &amp; Active Communities</li> <li>3 FTEs funded by grant</li> </ul>	





## Tobaccoree Living Policies



Thank you for not smoking in any residential units or common areas.



Made possible with landing from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

- Ambria College adopted Tobacco-free Campus Policy
  - ~ 500 students, faculty and staff have a healthier living, learning, and working environment
- 48 market rate units adopted smoke-free housing policies in Chicago Heights, Elmwood Park, Evergreen Park, and Tinley Park
  - ~110 residents will be spared from exposure to secondhand smoke
- Previous success: Housing Authority of Cook County went smoke free in 12/2015, impacting 3500 residents





#### Referral to Illinois Tobac Quitline





- BEDS Plus became an Illinois Tobacco Quitline Partner
  - Staff are now trained to consistently identify tobacco-use status, document status, and connect clients to treatment and cessation resources at every visit
  - BEDS Plus served ~920 homeless individuals in west suburban Cook County in 2018





#### **Tobacco 21 Policies**

Provided TA to municipalities:

Testimony

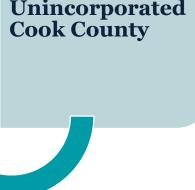
Educational resources

Communication campaigns

T21 Successes:

7 SCC municipalities

Unincorporated









#### **Tobacco 21 Policies**

- 683,922 suburban Cook County residents\* protected
- Expected to keep tobacco products out of schools<sup>11</sup> and immediately improve community health<sup>12</sup>
- Estimated 12% decrease in overall smoking rates by the time today's teenagers become adults<sup>12</sup>







<sup>\*</sup> This is the total population of residents living in suburban Cook County municipalities including unincorporated Cook County that that have passed Tobacco 21 policies.

## **Integrated Marketing Campaign**

#### **Digital Ads**





#### **Social Media Ads**



#### **Print Ads**







## **Integrated Marketing Campaign**

CCDPH Media Campaigns	Type of Ads	Target Population within Suburban Cook County	Media Campaign Metrics
Cessation	<ul><li>Digital &amp; audio</li><li>Print</li><li>Social Media Posts</li></ul>	<ul><li>Spanish speaking population</li><li>African American population</li><li>CCDPH Social Media Followers</li></ul>	<ul><li>Weekly Circulation*: 73,937</li><li>Social Media Reach^:4,508</li></ul>
Smoke-free Housing	<ul><li>Social Media Ad</li><li>Print</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Municipalities with high concentration of voucher public housing</li> <li>African American population</li> </ul>	• Weekly Circulation*: 73,937
Tobacco 21	<ul><li>Digital &amp; video</li><li>Social Media Posts</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Municipalities with home rule and municipalities that passed tobacco 21</li> <li>CCDPH Social Media Followers</li> </ul>	• Social Media Reach^:1,293

# Total Reach of CCDPH FY18 Media Campaigns: 2,039,516





## **Future Directions**

- Increase adoption of Tobacco 21 policies and support implementation to prevent youth initiation
- Increase adoption of tobacco-free policies that includes e-cigarettes (e.g. smoke-free housing, tobacco-free parks, tobacco-free campuses, etc.)
- Increase the number of Illinois Tobacco Quitline partners and partners that integrate the brief tobacco intervention into their routine services
- Conduct integrated marketing campaigns to promote cessation, highlight the risks of all tobacco product use, including e-cigarettes, and raise awareness of policies that prevent initiation and support tobacco-free living
- Assess the effectiveness and impact of CCDPH's programs and tobacco-free policies in suburban Cook County





## References

- 1 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress. A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014. Printed with corrections, January 2014.
- 2 Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids, The Toll of Tobacco in Illinois. <a href="https://www.tobaccofreekids.org/problem/toll-us/illinois">https://www.tobaccofreekids.org/problem/toll-us/illinois</a>
- 3 Illinois BRFSS, 2014 Suburban Cook County Adults 5th Round County. Source:
- $\frac{http://www.idph.state.il.us/brfss/countydata.asp?xtabFile=smkstat&areaCountyXtab=Cook\_90.1\&yrCounty=5\&selTopicCounty=tobacco&areaCounty=Cook\_90.1\&form=county\&show=xtab\&yr=\&area=\&selTopic=\#barChart$
- 4 E-Cigarette Use Among Youth and Young Adults: A Report of the Surgeon General. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Rockville, MD: 2016: https://ecigarettes.surgeongeneral.gov/documents/2016\_sgr\_full\_report\_non-508.pdf
- 5 Cullen KA, Ambrose BK, Gentzke AS, Apelberg BJ, Jamal A, King BA. Use of E-Cigarettes and Any Tobacco Product Among Middle and High School Students—United States, 2011-2018. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report; Atlanta, GA: 2018.
- 6 National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. Public health consequences of e-cigarettes. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press; 2018.
- 7 Dutra LM, Glantz SA. Electronic cigarettes and conventional cigarette use among U.S. adolescents: a cross-sectional study. JAMA Pediatr. 2014;168(7):610–617pmid:24604023
- 3) American Academy of Pediatrics Section on Tobacco Control. Policy statement: Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems. Pediatrics. 2015; 136(5):1018—1026.
- 8 US Department of Health and Human Services (2016). E-Cigarette Use Among Youth and Young Adults: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, GA. US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health
- 9 Hajek P, Phillips-Waller A, Przulj D, Pesola F, Myers Smith K, Bisal N, Li J, Parrott S, Sasieni P, Dawkins L, Ross L, Goniewicz M, Wu Q, McRobbie HJ. A Randomized Trial of E-Cigarettes versus Nicotine-Replacement Therapy. N Engl J Med. 2019 Feb 14;380(7):629-637.
- 10 https://abstractsonline.com/pp8/#!/4715/presentation/10365
- 11 Berman, M., Crane, R., Hemmerich, N. (2015). Running the Numbers Raising the minimum tobacco sales age to 21 will reduce tobacco use and improve public health in Franklin County, Ohio. The Ohio State University, College of Public Health, Columbus, OH.
- 12 Institute of Medicine of the National Academies. (2015) Public Health Implications of Raising the Minimum Age of Legal Access to Tobacco Products. Available at <a href="https://www.iom.edu/tobaccominimumage">www.iom.edu/tobaccominimumage</a>.





# Thank you.

